

SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT IN FURIOUS BATTLE AT CHARLEROI TELL STORY OF CONFLICT

First Graphic Account of Biggest Fight in Modern History Is Furnished by War Correspondent Who Recounts the Tragedy and Heroism of Both the Germans and the Allies in Five Days Contest—Bayonet Charges Are Feared by Germans

BOULOGNE, Sept. 5.—One of the most graphic accounts of battle which has thus far come from the seat of conflict is furnished by G. Renwick, a correspondent for the New York Times and the London Chronicle. He writes:

When the history of the tremendous struggle in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi, a titanic combat lasting five days, is written, the historians will pen perhaps the most glorious chapter which has been or ever will be added to the history of the British and French arms.

When in the course of time we are able to weigh up all the features of that stupendous combat, in which were locked the vast, stern legions of Prussian military autocracy and the pick of British and French military strength, the forces of freedom; when we know the gain and loss, the tragedy and heroism of it all, there will shine resplendently forth a stirring story of martial glory which will make it matter but little which way the advantage went.

From the lips of those who took part in it, from the wounded out of the battle of Jant, from the refugees who fled from their blurred and blackened homesteads and their villages destroyed by fire and shattered by shell, I have during the last two days heard enough to be able to piece together the story of a struggle which dwarfs all the decisive battles of the world.

It was a fight against the great cohorts of the Kaiser, endeavoring to crush their way through the Allies' line by sheer weight of numbers, aided by all the strength of the artillery that could be brought into action.

British Spirit Unbroken

The German Army endeavored to break through the numerically inferior lines in front of it. It did not—crush them back it did, but still I can give the assurance that the awful ordeal through which the British forces passed has left them with all their spirit and with a determination of which nothing will be asked in vain in the future stages of the campaign.

(Here the correspondent takes up his story of a meeting with the British history of a meeting with the British.)

It was all so quietly said that I could not help casting my eyes again over the trim, khaki-clad figure of the little soldier who had come through that ghastly ordeal, come through it to tell me a few short hours after it was over that he was eager to be with the forces at the front again.

"They are not shots either. It was really astounding what they could miss. I think we can beat everybody at marksmanship."

"And the British artillery?" I asked.

"Why, it was magnificent. If there had only been more of it! But there the Germans got us. As it was, it was perhaps a good deal more than they ever expected. The artillerymen, too, were desperately cool. On one occasion, I think it was late on Monday, we held a position about five or six hundred yards from the German lines. We could see them quite clearly. They were mostly standing up. Fresh troops, I think they were, being brought up for another attack.

"The order was given to us to fix bayonets. It was evidently to be a charge—the thing we, especially the —, had been waiting for. In the sunlight our bayonets flashed and we waited for orders.

"The Germans must have seen our bayonets flashing, for down they went on their faces. If there is one thing they fear, it is a bayonet attack. There developed suddenly a hail of bullets, and the order to charge did not come.

"We retired a little way after that, and before night fell advanced to much the same position again. Just as darkness came we could see the ground well in front of us simply littered with German dead. It cost us a lot, too.

"At one time early next day we got within a couple of hundred yards of their dead. I am sure we must have nearly wiped out those in front of us."

"At times," another soldier declared, "we could hardly hold our rifles—they were so hot. Often we had in the trenches no cover of any sort. We had just to dig up a heap of earth a foot high or so, and, lying behind it, pelt away for all we were worth.

"Our shooting, I can assure you, was as steady as though our men were at the rifle ranges, and ever so often in front of our positions we could see the dead accumulating in great heaps. Far away on my right I saw at one time British cavalry charging. We took the risk and looked up to see it. Upon my word, it was a magnificent sight! I was too far off to see what happened when they got home, which they did with magnificent dash. I don't think they lost heavily, at least, not very heavily, for we saw them get back again."

"And the Germans? What do you think of them?" I asked.

"Not a great deal as shots, but the way they came on again and again

throughout the day was great. They are a brave lot, and it took us all our time to hold them back; they had such enormous numbers.

From others I have gathered how furiously for days the fight raged against the French forces on the right of the British. The English soldiers speak in highest praise of the coolness under fire of the platoon—(French Infantry).

Over Charleroi the devastation of the shock of battle rolled forward and backward during the terrible days of combat. The mining town, severely damaged by the Germans on their first approach, is now a hideous desolation. It was on the side of the town towards the French border that the series of struggles were most furious. The French artillery worked tremendous havoc in the solid German ranks as time after time the sweat on to attack or retired to gather strength again.

In the end, however, the fierceness of the successive onslaughts was too much for the exhausted French troops, against whom the ever fresh legions of the enemy were hurled. It was here, indeed, that the long encounter was really decided. Gradually weight told—weight of regiment and of artillery. With a recklessness which must have cost more than can be readily imagined, the German commanders poured their solid phalanxes of soldiers on the French positions, and gradually the French position became worse.

With magnificent heroism the men held their positions. If they gave a yard the enemy thought it at tremendous cost. But they were ready and prepared to pay it, and pay it they did.

The final order to retire came. Slowly the French positions on the right of the British were given up throughout Tuesday. Night came on, and far into the night it continued.

What slaugtht that night covered will probably never be exactly known, but those who went through it—the air thick with shrapnel shells and flashlights presaging the swift shower of bullets—went through the worst, perhaps, that war in all its hideousness can provide.

The wonderful thing of it all is the marvelous spirit of the British soldier. In the middle of a serious narrative a smile will break over his face. He will tell you a joke from the trenches and make you laugh at the sallies of comrades near at hand while bullets were whizzing over his head.

"I wish you as certain as he is that the end, be it far or near, will be victory."

For the moment success has favored the Germans. The Allies have moved back toward their base. That movement will go down in history as perhaps the greatest there has ever been. It has been carried out in a calm, collected, excellent order. Its effect on the whole campaign has yet to be seen. It has also to be seen whether the magnificent exploit of the British forces on Wednesday, an exploit which will live second to none in our military history, will have, as it may well have, any effect on the phase of the struggle which will now open.

It shows that, after all its terrible experiences, its long days and nights in trenches, rained down upon with hailstones of death, the spirit of the British troops is that which the nation knows and loves in its soldiers.

Meanwhile I believe the French are making Herculean efforts. An army estimated at over a quarter of a million men is being gathered, and its task is to break through the German line. On that movement will certainly depend the fate of the whole of the operations between the French borders and the French capital.

HEADS AMERICAN NURSES IN WAR



Miss Helen Scott Hay.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, is to be the American Florence Nightingale of the European war.

DEAD AND WOUNDED IN TRENCHES OUTSIDE THE CITY OF LIEGE



This picture gives a faint idea of the terrible carnage wrought at the battle of Liege. It was taken during a lull in the fighting, and shows dead and wounded Belgians in the trenches.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS MAKE READY TO RESIST ONSLAUGHT OF GERMAN HOSTS

Although the Details of the Defenses Are Surrounded With Strict Secrecy It Is Known That They Are Among the Strongest in the World and Experts Believe That They Are Well Nigh Impregnable Against Any Force the Kaiser Could Assemble

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege are receiving the close attention of military observers, now that the announced objective point of the German forces, and the French Ministry of War has adopted urgent measures of strengthening the city's defenses to the utmost.

While the details of the defenses of Paris are surrounded with strict secrecy by the French military authorities, yet their general character and formidable strength are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

They consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city. First, the solid wall, of masonry, eighteen feet high, extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles in extent; and third, an outer circle of forts, seventy-five miles in circuit, on the heights commanding the Valley of the Seine.

Each Line of Defense Complete

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubts, bastions, and glacis, which permit a cross fire against approach from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which is 400 square miles.

The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles be-

the city are the three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Fort Aubervilliers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

The outer circle of forts, which are of the most modern type, have from 24 to 40 heavy guns and 900 to 1,200 men each.

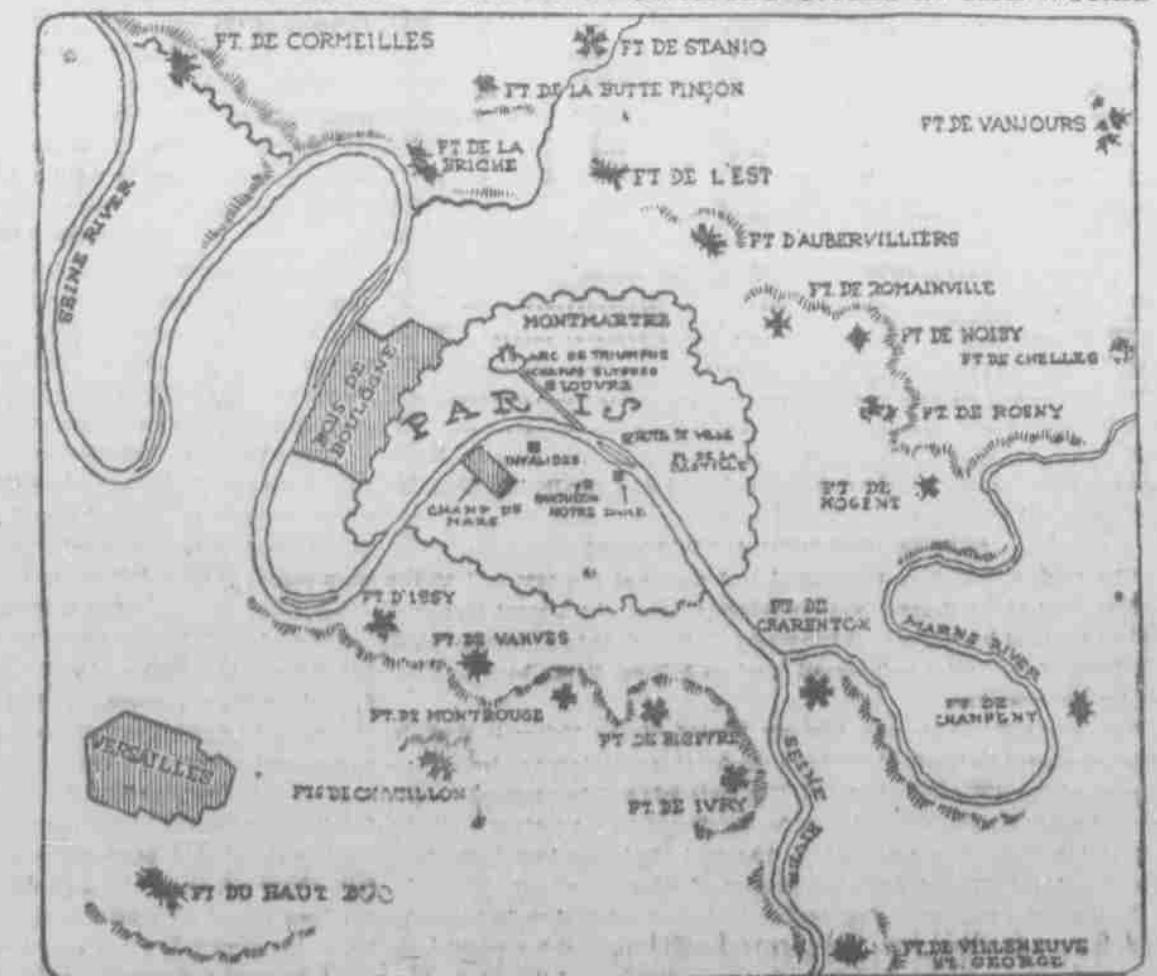
Could Resist 500,000 Men.

In all, the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

Gen. von Moltke, Field Marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris in 1870-71, said in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,627 pieces, including 200 of the largest calibre of naval ordnance. There were 500 rounds for each gun and a reserve of 3,000,000 kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country is difficult, if not impossible, until the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up in full quantity. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by saying it would have required 200 heavy guns, with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their siege guns, attacking the enclaves and ports, and dropping 200 to 400 15-centimeter shells into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attacks, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entire new and outer third line of defense has been erected, and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the former siege.

PARIS CAN RESIST LONG SIEGE; DEFENDED BY HEAVY FORTS, IS ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITIES IN THE WORLD



The Defenses of Paris.

Paris is prepared to resist a long siege. Its fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry, eighteen feet high extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles in extent; and third, an outer circle of forts, seventy-five miles in circuit, on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.



Good Mechanics

like to work with our cement, lime and other building materials. They take pride in their work and make a better job of it. You get a better building in every way and at a really less cost than when inferior materials are employed. Have us make an estimate on the materials for your next job.

Bisbee Lumber Company Inc.
Emil Marks, Mgr. Phone 25

COTTON SEED CAKES THE BEST FEED ON THE MARKET

Goes farthest and costs less.

Cows give more and better milk when fed on Cotton Seed Cakes. Call and let us show you what this feed really is.

Independent Fuel & Feed Co.
PRONE 235

L. J. OVERLOCK BROKER

CORRESPONDENTS: Palms Weber & Co., Boston, Duluth, Calumet, Logan & Bryan, New York and Chicago.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN COPPER STOCK

COPPER QUEEN HOTEL and High Class Cafe

EUROPEAN PLAN

Special \$1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner From 5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M. Regular 50c Luncheon Daily. HENRY POPPEN, Manager

Bane & Tarrant General Contractors

Estimates and Sketches furnished free of charge to Prospective Builders. Phone 485. BISBEE, ARIZONA.

Brophy Garage & Supply Co.

Distributors for

BISBEE, LOWELL and WARREN
FIRESTONE TIRES

We carry the largest stock of auto accessories in the district. Best equipped shop in Arizona. Our Work is guaranteed, prices fair and we guarantee a square deal to all. Prest-o-Lite agents.

BROPHY GARAGE & SUPPLY CO.
LOWELL, ARIZONA

INDIAN HOT SPRINGS AND SANITARIUM

FORT THOMAS, GRAHAM CO., ARIZONA.

A noted resort for health and pleasure. \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Twenty minutes ride from Hot Springs station. These wonderful waters are recommended to cure Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Liver, Kidney and stomach troubles. Large plunge and swimming pool. THE BEST OF HUNTING AND FISHING AT ALL TIMES.

Alexander Bros. Props.



Stirring Times

We are having in the building line. We carry a full line of lime, plaster, cement and everything else needed for building. Everything purchased here will be found of the best quality and the best for intended purposes. We will save you trouble and unnecessary expense by sending to us for an estimate.

HENDERSON WATKINS Lumber Co.